

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

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BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW AND WILLIAM P. PHELPS.

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NUMBER 29.

## THE REFLECTOR.

[From the Christian Watchman.]  
FREEDOM OF THOUGHT.

It is the boast of man that he is free, and that he can think and act without restraint. And it is indeed essential to the constitution of a moral agent, that he should be the subject of this perfect liberty. If he were merely acted upon contrary to his will, he would be neither the subject of praise nor of blame. But whilst many boast of this moral liberty of thinking, and of forming their own opinions, there is a solemn fact in close alliance with this truth, which they do not sufficiently consider; we mean, their accountability for all their opinions, and especially those which relate to God and eternity.

God has given us the means of regulating our thoughts, and holds us guilty if our thoughts are wrong. And if it be true, that we are under obligation to think correctly and from holy motives, another thing is true, that our manner of thinking and judging upon moral subjects, is in some sense in our own power. God in his word charges it upon some as their sin, that they thought He "was altogether such an one as themselves." When Simon Magus offered money to the apostles to purchase the power of communicating the Holy Ghost, he was sharply reproved by Peter, who exhorted him to pray God if perhaps "the thought of his heart" might be forgiven him. And Paul, in his eloquent address to the Athenians, on Mars' hill, asserted that "we ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold or silver." &c.

Now if it be true that men are accountable in this matter, a check, we think, ought to be put upon our vain boasting. Though men are perfectly free, and must of necessity form their own opinions, it by no means follows that those opinions are correct. In order that they should be so, it is necessary that every corrupt bias of heart should be removed, and that no selfish motives should warp us to the side of error.

In the view of these facts, we see how vain a thing it is for men to pride themselves on their mental freedom.—Because we are not accountable to each other for our religious belief, we are too apt to forget that we are accountable to God. And it is not unusual to observe some persons, when their theories are disputed, raise themselves up with conscious self importance, declaring their independence in a style, which too much indicates their forgetfulness of God.—Let such ask themselves most seriously, whether they have conscientiously revised all their moral speculations in the fear of God, and whether they are ready to render to Him the reasons on which they found their belief. If this be not the case, let them lay aside their vain boasting, and come to Christ for instruction, acknowledging the justice of this sentence of inspiration on all worldly wisdom, "If any man thinketh that he knoweth any thing," independently of divine teaching, "he knoweth nothing yet as he ought to know."

We see too the importance of forming our own opinions on moral subjects. It will not answer in the final day of decision, to state that our sentiments were formed from the notions of another, and that we believed thus and thus because some great and wise man, or some confession of faith, said we ought so to believe. This cannot be our own view of the truth, unless we can give the reasons for our conviction. The foolish doctrine of a pretendedly "infallible church," may quiet the conscience of a superstitious devotee, for a season; but the man who feels the necessity of a well regulated heart, and conscience, must "be always ready to give a reason of the hope that is in him, with meekness and fear."

## SUPERIORITY OF CHRISTIANITY.

This religion is the greatest of all truths, deserving and demanding our reverent attention and fervent gratitude. This religion must never be confounded with our common blessings. It is a revelation of pardon, which as sinners, we all need. Still more it is a revelation of human immortality; a doctrine which, however undervalued amidst the bright anticipations of inexperienced youth, is found to be our strength and consolation, and the only effectual spring of persevering and victorious virtue, when the realities of life have scattered our visionary hopes; when pain, disappointment, and temptation press upon us; when this world's enjoyments are found unable to quench that deep thirst of happiness which burns in every breast; when friends, whom we love as our souls, die; and our own graves open before us. To all who hear me, and especially to my young hearers let the truth of this religion be the strongest conviction of your understandings; let its motives and precepts sway, with an absolute power, your characters and lives.—Channing.

## MISCELLANY.

From the Boston Weekly Messenger.

### THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The following article is a recapitulation of the principal points which have been maintained in the essays lately republished in this paper. It is recommended to the attention of the public by a number of respectable gentlemen, some of whom are probably known to most of our readers.

*A brief view of the present relations between the Government and People of the United States and the Indians within our national limits.*

In the various discussions, which have attracted public attention within a few months past, several important positions, on the subject of the rights and claims of the Indians, have been clearly and firmly established. At least, this is considered to be the case, by a large portion of the intelligent and reflecting men in the community. Among the positions thus established are the following:—which, for the sake of precision and easy reference, are set down in regular numerical order.

1. The American Indians, now living upon lands derived from their ancestors, and never alienated, have a perfect right to the continued and undisturbed possession of these lands.

2. Those Indian tribes and nations, which have remained under their own form of government, upon their own soil, and have never submitted themselves to the government, of the whites, have a perfect right to retain their original form of government, or to alter it, according to their own views of convenience and propriety.

3. These rights of soil and sovereignty are inherent in the Indians, till voluntarily surrendered by them; and cannot be taken away by compacts between communities of whites, to which compacts the Indians were not a party.

4. From the settlement of the English colonies in North America to the present day, the right of Indians to lands in their actual and peaceable possession, and to such form of government as they choose, has been admitted by the whites; though such admission is in no sense necessary to the perfect validity of the Indian title.

5. For one hundred and fifty years, innumerable treaties were made between the English colonists and the Indians, upon the basis of the Indians being independent nations, and having a perfect right to their country and their form of government.

6. During the revolutionary war, the United States in their confederate character, made similar treaties, accompanied by the most solemn guaranty of territorial rights.

7. At the close of the revolutionary war, and before the adoption of the federal constitution, the United States in their confederate character, made similar treaties with the Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws.

8. The State of Georgia, after the close of the revolutionary war, and before the adoption of the federal constitution, made similar treaties, on the same basis, with the Cherokees and Creeks.

9. By the constitution of the United States, the exclusive power of making treaties with the Indians was conferred on the general government; and, in the execution of this power, the faith of the nation has been many times pledged to the Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws, Choctaws, and other Indian nations.—In nearly all these treaties, the national and territorial rights of the Indians are guaranteed to them, either expressly, or by implication.

10. The State of Georgia has, by numerous public acts, implicitly acquiesced in this exercise of the treaty making power of the United States.

11. The laws of the United States, as well as treaties with the Indians, prohibit all persons, whether acting as individuals, or as agents of any State, from encroaching upon territory secured to the Indians. By these laws severe penalties are inflicted upon offenders;—and the execution of the laws on this subject, is especially confided to the President of the United States, who has the whole force of the country at his disposal for his purpose.

The positions here recited are deemed to be incontrovertible. It follows, therefore,

That the removal of any nation of Indians from their country by force would be an instance of gross and cruel oppression:

That all attempts to accomplish the removal of the Indians by bribery or fraud, by intimidation and threats, by withholding from them a knowledge of the strength of their cause, by practicing upon their ignorance, and their fears, or by vexatious importunities, interpreted by them to mean nearly the same thing as a command;—all such attempts are acts of oppression, and therefore entirely unjustifiable:

That the United States are firmly bound by treaty to protect the Indians from force and encroachments on the part of a state; and a refusal thus to protect them would be equally an act of bad faith as a refusal to protect them against individuals: and

That the Cherokees have therefore the guaranty of the United States, solemnly and repeatedly given, as a security against encroachments from Georgia and the neighboring States. By virtue of this guaranty the Cherokees may rightfully demand, that the United States shall keep all intruders at a distance, from whatever quarter, or in whatever character, they may come. Thus secured and defended in the possession of their country, the Cherokees have a perfect right to retain that possession as long as they please. Such a retention of their country is no just cause of complaint or offence to any state, or to any individual. It is merely an exercise of natural rights, which rights have been not only acknowledged but repeatedly and solemnly confirmed by the United States.

Although these principles are clear and incontrovertible, yet many persons feel an embarrassment from considering the Cherokees as living in the State of Georgia. All this embarrassment may be removed at once by bearing in mind, that the Cherokee country is not in Georgia, in any sense affecting sovereignty, right of soil, or jurisdiction, nor will it rightfully become a part of Georgia, till the Cherokees shall first have ceded it to the United States. Whenever that event shall take place, it will immediately fall into the States of Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama; not by virtue of any compact to which the Cherokees have been a party, but in consequence of compacts now existing between these States and the United States. This matter is placed in a perfectly clear light, by the titles of various laws of Georgia, which have been enacted to dispose of lands obtained from the Creeks. Even so late as the year 1825, the following title is found in the statute-book of Georgia, viz: "An act to dispose of and distribute the lands lately acquired by the United States, for the use of Georgia, of the Creek nation of Indians, by a treaty made and concluded at the Indian Spring, on the 12th day of February, 1825." This act was approved by Governor Troup on the 9th of June, the same year. The first section of the act begins thus: "That the territory acquired of the Creek nation of Indians, by the United States, for the use of Georgia; as described in articles of a treaty entered into and concluded between commissioners on the part of the United States and the chiefs, head men and warriors of the Creek nation of Indians," &c.

These extracts give a fair account of the whole matter. If the territory was acquired from the Creek nation, it was manifestly the property of the Creek nation before it was thus acquired. If it was acquired by the United States, and through the instrumentality of a treaty, it was because the treaty-making power is, by the federal constitution, vested exclusively in the United States, and because the Creeks, being a nation, could not dispose of their country in any other manner than by treaty. If it was acquired for the use of Georgia, it follows that Georgia had not the use of it previously. In fact, Georgia had never thought of legislating for the Indian country, till two or three years after the date of this law. According to the 11th article of the treaty of Holston, and to the law of the United States regulating intercourse with the Indian tribes, the Cherokee country is no more under Georgia, than it is under the jurisdiction of Missouri or Pennsylvania; nor can it be under the jurisdiction of any State, or of the United States, till it shall have been surrendered to the United States by treaty. Let this supposed embarrassment therefore, be finally dismissed.

Again, it is supposed, that the existence of a little separate community of Indians, living under their own laws, & surrounded by communities of whites, will be fraught with some great and undefined mischief. This supposed evil is set forth under learned and hard names. It is called an *anomaly*, an *imperium in imperio*, and by various other pedantic epithets. When the case is accurately examined, however, all the fog clears away, and nothing appears in the prospect but a little tract of country full of civilized Indians, engaged in their lawful pursuits, neither molesting their neighbors, nor interrupting the general peace and prosperity.

If the separate existence of the Indian tribes were an inconvenience to their neighbors, this would be but a slender reason for breaking down all the barriers of justice and good faith. Many a rich man has thought it very inconvenient, that he could not add the farm of a poor neighbor to his possessions. Many a powerful nation has felt it to be incon-

venient to have a weak and dependant state in its neighborhood, and has therefore forcibly joined the territory of such state to its own extensive domains. But this is done at the expense of honor and character; and is visited by the historian with the severest reprobation.

In the case before us, the inconvenience is altogether imaginary. If the United States were examined, with a view to find a place where Indians could have a residence assigned them, so that they might be as little as possible in the way of the whites, not a single tract, capable of sustaining inhabitants, could be found more secluded than the present country of the Cherokees. It is in the mountains among the head waters of rivers diverging in all directions; and some parts of it are almost inaccessible. The Cherokees have ceded to the United States all their best land. Not a twentieth part of what remains is of a very good quality. More than half is utterly worthless. Perhaps three tenths may produce moderate crops. The people of the United States have a free passage through the country, secured by treaty. What do they want more? If the Cherokee country were added to Georgia, the accession would be but a fraction joined to the remotest corner of that great State; a State now scarcely inferior in size to any State in the Union except Virginia; a State having but six or seven souls to a square mile, counting whites and blacks, and with a soil and climate capable of sustaining a hundred to the square mile with the greatest ease. There is no mighty inconvenience, therefore, in the arrangement of Providence, by which the Cherokees claim a resting place on the land which God gave to their fathers.

And as to the learned chimera of *imperium in imperio*, it is, and always has been, one of the most common things in the world. The whole of modern Germany is nothing else but one specimen after another of *imperium in imperio*. Italy has an abundance of specimens also. As to our own country, we have governments of all sizes, and for all purposes, from a school district to our great federal union. And where can be the harm of letting a few of our red neighbors, on a small remnant of our own territory, exercise the rights which God has given them? They have not the power to injure us; and if we treat them kindly and justly, they will not have the disposition. They have not intruded upon our territory, nor encroached upon our rights. They only ask the privilege of living unmolested in the places where they were born, and in possession of those rights, which we have acknowledged and guaranteed.

There is one remaining topic, on which the minds of many benevolent men are hesitating; and that is, whether the welfare of the Indians would not be promoted by a removal. Though they have a right to remain where they are; though the whole power of the United States is pledged to defend them in their possessions; yet it is supposed by some, that they would act wisely, if they would yield to the pressure, quietly surrender their territory to the United States, and accept a new country beyond the Mississippi, with a new guaranty.

In support of this supposition, it is argued, that they can never remain quiet where they are; that they will always be infested by troublesome whites; and that the states, which lay claim to their territory, will persevere in measures to vex and annoy them.

Let us look for a moment at this statement. Is it indeed true, that in the very prime and vigor of our republican government, and with all our boasted reliance upon constitutions and laws, we cannot enforce as plain an act of Congress as is to be found in our national statute book? Is it true, that while treaties are declared in the constitution to be the supreme law of the land, a whole volume of these supreme laws is to be at once avowedly and utterly disregarded? Is the Senate of the United States, that august body, as our newspapers have called it a thousand times, to march in solemn procession, and burn a volume of treaties. Are the archives of state to be searched and a hundred and fifty rolls, containing treaties with Indians, to be brought forth and consigned to the flames on Capitol Hill, in the presence of the representatives of the people, and all the dignitaries of our national government? When ambassadors from foreign nations inquire,—*What is the cause of all this burning?* are we to say, "Forty years ago President Washington and the Senate made treaties with the Indians, which have been repeated and confirmed by successive administrations. The treaties are plain, and the terms reasonable. But the Indians are weak, and their white neighbors will be lawless. The way to please these white neighbors is, therefore, to burn the treaties, and then call the Indians our dear children, and deal with them precisely as if no treaties had ever been made."

Within a full view of such a state of things, who could rest in morbid sensibility. Who could see his neighbor, his friend, perhaps his dearest friend, sinking into this gulf and make no effort to save him?

Is this the answer to be given to the honest inquiries of intelligent foreigners? Are we to declare to mankind, that in our country law is totally inadequate to answer the great end for which human laws are made, that is, the protection of the weak against the strong?—And is this confession to be made without feeling and without shame? It cannot be. The people of the United States will never subject themselves to so foul a reproach. They will not knowingly affix to the character of a republican Government so indelible a stigma. Let it not be said, then, that the laws of the country cannot be executed. Let it never be admitted, that the faith of the nation must be violated, lest the government should come into collision with white intruders upon Indian lands; with intruders, whose character is admitted to be lawless; and who can be invested with power, in no other way than by tamely yielding to their acts of encroachment and aggression.

Concluded next week.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

### THE LAY PREACHER.

"Woe to him that giveth his neighbor drink that putteth thy bottle to him and maketh him drunken also." HABAKKUK, 2. xv.

[CONCLUDED.]

And now, my friends, having hastily gone through with what may perhaps be considered the doctrinal part of this subject, let me by way of application address you in behalf of the Temperance Society of Oxford County.

The origin of this society is found in the opinion which its members entertain of the vast and accumulated evils of intemperance. Evils which seem unbounded in extent and unrestricted in degree. We have regarded intemperance as a national calamity and have with sorrow learnt that our country has become distinguished for this unhallowed characteristic. We have seen it take deep root in the habits of the people and to such a degree as to convince us that if not soon arrested, it will ere long, lay prostrate all the moral excellencies emanating from our religious, civil and political institutions. This habit had, till lately, become so riveted that no enterprise could be projected—no new enjoyment entered upon—no acquaintance formed, nor intimacy suspended—no extraordinary or even common act of benevolence administered, nor any unexpected evil sustained—and in fact, not even the common civilities of life interchanged without the aid of spirituous exhilaration. It seemed to be the necessary cement in the formation of friendship, and was the frequent and ample cause of their dissolution. It was confined to no station in life and, although its current sets among the low and the vulgar, its spread into more elevated circles, whence the highest dignity of character, sometimes sunk into the flood of its influence. Warriors, Statesmen, and even divines were sometimes wrecked on its shores.

Neither our State nor County can probably, with justice, be accused of being particularly distinguished for this gross vice. Yet how often have we witnessed scenes revolting to the mind and sickening to the heart. We have seen the poor and destitute family—destitute of the common necessities of life—a family of young and suffering children, while enduring the combined influence of cold and hunger; we have seen the wretched father, hasten from such a scene to join his inebriated associates at the fountain of intemperance. But who are his associates? The intemperate? The hard drinker? The drunkard only? Not so.—There also have we seen the man who would fain hold fast to his little respectability. The man who, while he drinks in the same contaminated glass of the drunkard, would even consider himself abused to be associated with him in public opinion. Here too, the misguided youth was often seen joining the vulgar round of bacchanalian revelry; apparently believing that the highest energy of character was to drink and to swear and to swear and to drink. We have here seen the social qualities of the human heart, given to man as antidote to the necessary evils and to be cultivated as one of his surest sources of happiness sinking into vulgar profanity and scurrilous abuse. We have seen passion war upon passion while honor and integrity, and every virtue fell a sacrifice in the conflict.

Within a full view of such a state of things, who could rest in morbid sensibility. Who could see his neighbor, his friend, perhaps his dearest friend, sinking into this gulf and make no effort to save him?

We therefore being, as we hope, somewhat duly impressed with the importance of these considerations, have associated for the purpose of assisting in the great work of reformation. A reformation which has begun and is now progressing under the most favorable cir-



ALMANACK FOR 1830.

|         | SUNDAY                    | MONDAY              | TUESDAY             | WEDNESDAY           | THURSDAY            | FRIDAY              | SATURDAY            |
|---------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| JANUARY | 3<br>10<br>17<br>24<br>31 | 4<br>11<br>18<br>25 | 5<br>12<br>19<br>26 | 6<br>13<br>20<br>27 | 7<br>14<br>21<br>28 | 8<br>15<br>22<br>29 | 9<br>16<br>23<br>30 |
| FEB'Y   | 1<br>7<br>14<br>21<br>28  | 2<br>8<br>15<br>22  | 3<br>9<br>16<br>23  | 4<br>10<br>17<br>24 | 5<br>11<br>18<br>25 | 6<br>12<br>19<br>26 | 7<br>13<br>20<br>27 |
| MARCH   | 1<br>7<br>14<br>21<br>28  | 2<br>8<br>15<br>22  | 3<br>9<br>16<br>23  | 4<br>10<br>17<br>24 | 5<br>11<br>18<br>25 | 6<br>12<br>19<br>26 | 7<br>13<br>20<br>27 |
| APRIL   | 1<br>8<br>15<br>22<br>29  | 2<br>9<br>16<br>23  | 3<br>10<br>17<br>24 | 4<br>11<br>18<br>25 | 5<br>12<br>19<br>26 | 6<br>13<br>20<br>27 | 7<br>14<br>21<br>28 |
| MAY     | 1<br>8<br>15<br>22<br>29  | 2<br>9<br>16<br>23  | 3<br>10<br>17<br>24 | 4<br>11<br>18<br>25 | 5<br>12<br>19<br>26 | 6<br>13<br>20<br>27 | 7<br>14<br>21<br>28 |
| JUNE    | 1<br>8<br>15<br>22<br>29  | 2<br>9<br>16<br>23  | 3<br>10<br>17<br>24 | 4<br>11<br>18<br>25 | 5<br>12<br>19<br>26 | 6<br>13<br>20<br>27 | 7<br>14<br>21<br>28 |
| JULY    | 1<br>8<br>15<br>22<br>29  | 2<br>9<br>16<br>23  | 3<br>10<br>17<br>24 | 4<br>11<br>18<br>25 | 5<br>12<br>19<br>26 | 6<br>13<br>20<br>27 | 7<br>14<br>21<br>28 |
| AUGUST  | 1<br>8<br>15<br>22<br>29  | 2<br>9<br>16<br>23  | 3<br>10<br>17<br>24 | 4<br>11<br>18<br>25 | 5<br>12<br>19<br>26 | 6<br>13<br>20<br>27 | 7<br>14<br>21<br>28 |
| SEPT'R  | 1<br>8<br>15<br>22<br>29  | 2<br>9<br>16<br>23  | 3<br>10<br>17<br>24 | 4<br>11<br>18<br>25 | 5<br>12<br>19<br>26 | 6<br>13<br>20<br>27 | 7<br>14<br>21<br>28 |
| OCT'R   | 1<br>8<br>15<br>22<br>29  | 2<br>9<br>16<br>23  | 3<br>10<br>17<br>24 | 4<br>11<br>18<br>25 | 5<br>12<br>19<br>26 | 6<br>13<br>20<br>27 | 7<br>14<br>21<br>28 |
| NOV'R   | 1<br>8<br>15<br>22<br>29  | 2<br>9<br>16<br>23  | 3<br>10<br>17<br>24 | 4<br>11<br>18<br>25 | 5<br>12<br>19<br>26 | 6<br>13<br>20<br>27 | 7<br>14<br>21<br>28 |
| DEC'R   | 1<br>8<br>15<br>22<br>29  | 2<br>9<br>16<br>23  | 3<br>10<br>17<br>24 | 4<br>11<br>18<br>25 | 5<br>12<br>19<br>26 | 6<br>13<br>20<br>27 | 7<br>14<br>21<br>28 |

ECLIPSES FOR 1830.—Four of the Sun and two of the Moon—five invisible, and one visible, viz. on Wednesday, Sept. 2nd; the Moon will rise totally eclipsed at 26 minutes past six o'clock.

From the American Mercury.  
THE CHRONICLES OF REFORM.  
CHAPTER III.

When the office seekers and the sycophants drew near the walls of the "Stable," they shouted with one accord and hurraed for Andrew the King, with a mighty noise, inasmuch that the city of Gotham trembled at the distance of two thousand furlongs, and many of the inhabitants were exceedingly terrified, and became as dead men.

And when the uproar had a little ceased, there appeared at the head of the Heroites a man dressed in the robe of an Israelite, having a long beard, and playing with all his might upon a Jews harp.

But when the toad eaters and the natives saw him they were very wroth, and said, is not this Mordecai, the "King and Judge of Israel" who hath bought the Islands of the great lakes for a resting place for his nation—and hath he not run away from the city of Gotham with one of the King's provinces in his pocket, even the province of Delaware, and hath he not spoken evil of Andrew the King, and said that it would be a curse and a scourge to the people for him to rule over them—but now he is in the midst of us wagging his head at the opposition, and singing hymns of penitence as one of the "sweet songs of Israel;" moreover, doth he not set at the King's gate, advising him to all manner of evil against this mighty nation.

But the King heeded them not, but entered into the midst of the stable, with his sword drawn, followed by a great multitude of office seekers, of scribes, and flatterers, inasmuch that the stable was full, even unto overflowing.

And the multitude without reviled them, and cast dirt upon them, and the office seekers were sore afflicted, and fell to beating one another with prongs and dung hooks, and many were beaten down and trodden under foot in the midst of their own odor; but they groped around in the stalls and the offices, and the ovens where the "loaves" were wont to be baked, until utter darkness came upon them in the midst of "searching operations."

And some who were covered with their filth drew near unto the King, and the smell thereof came up into his nostrils, and the hero waved his sword, and

cried aloud as one having the spirit of a prophet, saying—  
"This is the true Augean Stable, for the odor thereof is as the smell of a combination, which 'interferes with the freedom of elections.' As the mighty king who weareth a moon upon his head, hath cleansed his 'stables' of the 'seven towers,' and put the keepers thereof to death, and filled the golden horn of his glory,"—so will I fight on my political Balkan, until the last of the 'combination' are laid low."

When the Sergeant of the guards heard these words, he lighted up the South Branch of the King's candlestick, and the scribes and magicians did write letters and certificates to all the keepers of the King's seals, throughout all the provinces, wherein was recorded the wonderful wisdom of the king; how by the light of his word only, in the midst of darkness he had showed them the battles of the Danube and the passes of the Balkan, and the roads which lead to the city of the great Sultan; wherein standeth the Seraglio of his queens and concubines.

But some heroites cried aloud and said, the city of the Seven Towers was the city of abominations, inasmuch as no "whole hog" nor swine's flesh was allowed to enter therein. And the rest of the doings in the "stables" and in the offices, behold are not all these things written in the Chronicles of Duff, and laid up in the archives of "reform," that all may know from the rising even unto the setting sun, who has been rewarded and punished according to the will of the King.  
JOTHAM.

OXFORD OBSERVER.  
NORWICH, TUESDAY, JAN. 12, 1830.

THE LEGISLATURE.

On Wednesday last, it being the day prescribed by the Constitution of this State, for the meeting of the Legislature, the members elect repaired to their respective chambers at an early hour. The Representatives' Chamber was crowded with spectators from almost every part of the State, owing to the unusual anxiety felt by many concerning the organization of the Legislature, and the election of Governor. About ten o'clock the House was called to order by Mr. SMITH, of Nobleborough, who nominated Mr. WHITE, of Monmouth, Chairman, who was declared elected, no one dissenting. On motion, a Committee, consisting of nine, viz.—Messrs. SMALL, of Oxford County, SMITH, of York, BISHOP, of Cumberland, ROBINSON, of Kennebec, BARTLETT, of Penobscot, FARNSWORTH, of Washington, SEARL, of Somerset, WATTS, of Lincoln, CHAMBERLAIN, of Hancock, was then appointed by the Chair, to examine the credentials of members, and report whether a quorum was present. After the Committee was raised, and before they proceeded to the duties assigned, says the Daily Courier, Mr. BOURNE, of Kennebunk, rose, and addressing the Chair, remarked that he considered the course heretofore adopted in organizing the Legislature, as highly objectionable, and he wished to have it corrected, more especially as the organization at this time was felt to be a subject of great interest throughout the State.—The custom had been heretofore with the committee appointed to examine the credentials of members, merely to report the number of names borne on the certificates without any specification of names or places, or regard to the evidence of their being duly elected. He moved that the committee be instructed to go into a particular examination of the credentials of members, and report the names of such as appear to be duly returned, and the towns and district of each respectively. A vote to give the Committee such instructions was passed without a division, and the committee retired.

In the afternoon the Committee came in and reported a list of members who appeared to be elected, and a particular statement of facts concerning the election of several members.

A debate arose respecting the legality of the election of Mr. Roberts of Waterborough. THURSDAY, JAN. 7. The Convention of the members of both Houses met at nine o'clock, according to adjournment. The report of the Committee on credentials of members was again called up and the debate on Mr. Roberts' case continued. The Chairman said that the question was to be taken by yeas and nays, yeas 71—nays 75.

FRIDAY, JAN. 8. The Committee of the House met at nine o'clock agreeably to adjournment. On motion the members proceeded to ballot for a Clerk of the House. The Committee reported the whole number of votes to be 132, James L. Child, of Atna, had 129, and was declared duly elected.

Mr. Bourne, of Kennebunk, moved that the roll of the House be called, as it appeared by the vote just taken, that all the members were not present. The roll being called, it appeared there were 145 members present. Mr. Smith of Nobleborough moved that a committee be appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for a Speaker. The following Committee was appointed, viz. Messrs. ROWE, of Belfast, Kent, of Bangor, SMITH, of Nobleborough, HOYT, of Readfield, and SEARL, of Norridgewock. After the vote was taken, the Committee retired, and in a few moments they returned, and reported the whole number of votes to be 145. Necessary to a choice, 73. Daniel Goodenow, Esq. of Alfred had 73. John Ruggles, Esq. of Thomaston 71. William Clark, Esq. of Hallowell 1. Whereupon Daniel Goodenow, Esq. was declared elected, and being notified by the Clerk

repaired to the Speaker's desk, and addressed the House as follows:—  
GENTLEMEN:

I thank you for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me, in assigning me this station. I have had but little experience in legislation, and fear I shall not be able to meet your expectations. I can only say to you, gentlemen, that I will endeavor to learn my duty, and to perform it with integrity. And may that benevolent Being, in whose hands are the destinies of nations, as well as individuals, preside over our deliberations, and guide us to such results, as will best promote the great objects for which we have assembled; the welfare and happiness of the people.

Jan. 6. The SENATE was called to order about ten o'clock, and Gen. STREELE of this County, was appointed Chairman. In the afternoon the officiating Governor came in and administered the official oaths to the members after which they proceeded to ballot for President. The votes were—7 for Mr. Dunlap of Cumberland—7 for Mr. Kingsbury of Kennebec, and 2 scattering. The same result went through 5 successive ballotings when it adj.

Jan. 7. The Senate proceeded again to ballot for President. The vote stood as on Wednesday.

Jan. 8. The Senate has yet done nothing of any consequence but ballot for President.

ECONOMY AND REFORM.

We understand that General Jackson and some of his advisers, have thought proper to make the very populous and thickly settled town of Mattanawcook, situated fifty miles above Bangor on the Penobscot River, a port of Entry! and Walter P. Carpenter, Esq. formerly of Paris, is appointed Collector of Customs!! His office is kept at the mouth of Cumberlasset Stream, and every thing is now in ample order. The good people in this County, who are the very particular friends of General Jackson, were much pleased when Colonel Joshua Carpenter, Esq. (we admire to give men their titles) was appointed to the Collectorship at Castine, and they can be no less gratified that one more of their very intimate acquaintance has been appointed to the Collectorship of Cumberlasset Stream, with a salary of five hundred dollars per year!! This is certainly very economical in the national administration to have a Collector at this important place, for there is nothing more easy than to smuggle goods from Canada by Holton, as the Government have only a few soldiers stationed at that military post, together with a Custom-house Officer;—and it is only eighty miles through an almost impenetrable forest, to convey all articles a person might wish to introduce free of duty. But smugglers must now give up the business, for there is a Collector of Customs at Cumberlasset Stream!! We shall soon expect to hear of very important seizures being made under the direction of Walter P. Carpenter the Collector, and it is altogether probable that in the course of next summer a term of the United States District Court will be held in the neighborhood of Cumberlasset Stream.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

An arrival at New York furnishes intelligence from London to Nov. 30, and Liverpool to Dec. 1.

The Siamese youths were attracting the notice of the first scientific gentlemen in London.

Accounts from Adrianople to Oct. 27, mention the final ratification of peace between Russia and Turkey, by the Porte having paid the first instalment of the commercial indemnity, amounting to 500,000 Dutch ducats, and causing the fortress of Giurgeve to be evacuated.—The 5th and 6th corps of the Russian army had taken their departure preparatory to the final evacuation of Adrianople.

Since the raising of the blockade of the Dardanelles, the Archipelago has presented a remarkable scene, in the extraordinary number of merchants' ships of various nations passing on every side. Commercial operations were in great activity.

The weather has been unusually tempestuous on the British, Irish, & French coast, and in the Northern seas. The damage to shipping and the loss of lives is very great.—The whole coast is strewn with the wrecks and pieces of ships, thrown on shore. Among the vessels which have been wrecked on the coast of Ireland, is a fine steamer belonging to the city of Dublin Steam Company.

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE.—On Thursday evening last Mr. James Foster, a pensioner, in the employ of Col. Parker, Inkeeper at Winchester, took a horse and assisted to get a loaded team up the hills on the Richmond road.—Having accomplished the object, he probably made stirrups of the harness chains, and mounted to return. In the course of the evening the horse was seen to pass into the stable at a quick rate, apparently dragging something at his heels. On getting a light, the remains of poor Foster were found—his body horribly mangled and his bones broken, one foot fastened in the chain of the traces. He must have been dragged more than a mile on the frozen earth.—N. H. Sentinel.

A Terrapin was lately caught in Kentucky, which was marked "D. Boone, 1779."

cumstances. Already are the friends of humanity awake to her lamentations—of social joy complaining that their hours are embittered and continually interrupted—of our civil institutions, that the canker is corroding the heart—of our political system, that its foundations are being undermined—and of the guardian genius of domestic happiness, weeping at the intrusion on her dominion.

Who then will not unite in this glorious warfare, against a monster that desolates the world? Shall its charges hinder? They are only the uniform of an uncontaminated example and the panoply of a brave heart. Would you inquire who is the commander in chief? You must know that it is he who in his orders, spake as man never spake and who will rule till all nations are put under his feet. Do you wish to know the character of the corps?—they are those we trust, who have long fought in war against vice, and may have grown grey in the service; many carry the evidence of wounds they have received in combat and history proclaims the glory of many a victory they have won. The music that shall cheer you in the hour of battle, is not that of the enemy, the horrid jargon of bacchanalian song and noisy revelry, but a heavenly chorus that swells from millions and millions of voices of the virtuous and beautiful of the land.

And finally you ask what is to be the reward? we would say that it shall be a pension for life; not of silver and gold, but the more valuable gratulations of an approving conscience. And after this, when the world and all that is therein, shall be receding from our view, and the recollection shall wander over the incidents of a fleeting life, shall not this service afford evidence, yea, substantial evidence of the justice of our hopes in the happiness of an hereafter.

Are you an inebriate? we conjure you by all the sympathies that can bind one soul to the destinies of another, to make one more effort to throw off the burthen—to take your feet out of the miry clay—to awaken from the stupor that weighs down and confuses your mind—to rise erect from your crippled form—to quit this pestilential miasma around you.—And when you shall have ascended into the regions of a purer atmosphere—and shall be enabled to walk erect on the face of the earth—and your mind be restored to its native energies—and you shall find yourself in the society of the virtuous who had once fled at you approach—when around you shall be gathered your dearest friends and relatives, the wife of your bosom and the children of her love, all filled with joy for the renovation of your character—if then you shall regret the change and shall sigh for the scenes, the pleasures and the companions you have left, we will then cease our exhortation.

Are you a dealer in these evil spirits, then let me exhort you to inquire of yourself whether or not you are accessory to the evils, the miseries and wickedness resulting from the trade. Remember the old maxim that the partaker is as bad as the thief. That the accessory before the fact, is as guilty as the principal and conclude whether you can conscientiously continue the traffic.

Are you a moderate or temperate drinker? then we say, beware of your example. Probably you think it salutary. We think it otherwise. It countenances the opinion that the stimulus is necessary. This once established, and every landmark you shall place to the degrees of its application, will be moved about as the desires of your convert shall dictate. Remember too that every drunkard now in existence, was once of your faith and then consider what it is possible you may become.

Are you truly a temperate man? We congratulate you that you have thus sustained the dignity of character which divine providence has prescribed to mankind. That the temptation, which has overpowered your neighbor and laid prostrate all his hopes of happiness, has been presented to you in vain; and that all the sources of the real pleasure of existence are to you, open to a pure and rational enjoyment. We hope and will believe that you are sensible of the duty resting on you as an accountable steward in the heritage of a divine master and that a part of that duty is to promote the good of our fellow men. With these views we expect to receive your hearty coincidence and support in our exertions in the promotion of temperance.

We assume no dictatorial authority. We simply ask men to join us in a resolution, the propriety of which, no human being ever yet denied. We interrupt no man in the enjoyment of his rights and privileges; even if he claim it a privilege to be a drunkard. Our appeal is to his reason, his feelings, his honor and his sense of propriety. We associate that we may become more efficient. Individual exertion cannot stem the torrent it meets. Who will hesitate to join us in this noble enterprise? Shall the miserable privilege of occasionally taking a glass of spirit, stay your hand? Shall the slanders of the wretched man whose breath taints the air dissuade you? Shall the laughs and sneers of him who seeks popularity through a sacrifice to the corrupt propensities of the vulgar, discourage you? Our cause is sacred,

our designs are pure, and may our deeds be sanctified and successful. Should any of our members be accused of a breach of this agreement, he will be arraigned before a court of competent power that sits ever open in his own bosom. And if by the shuffling of the lawyers, the purging of witnesses, the bribery of the jury or the corruption of the judge, there be error there, then we shall appeal to that SUPREME TRIBUNAL OF FINAL JURISDICTION, THAT SITS ETERNAL IN THE HEAVENS.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.  
FIRST SESSION.

In the Senate, Dec. 28, the Hon. Bedford Brown, from North Carolina, appeared and took his seat. Eighty-five petitions, praying indemnity for French Spoilations, committed prior to the year 1800, were referred to the select Committee on the subject. Mr. Robbins presented a petition from sundry merchants of New Bedford, praying that a light house be erected on Fox's Point.

In the House, Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill establishing Circuit Courts, and abridging the jurisdiction of the District Courts in the districts of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, the Eastern District of Louisiana, and the Southern District of Alabama; which was twice read and committed.

In the Senate, Dec. 29, a Resolution by Mr. Holmes, for an inquiry into the expediency of providing by law that the duties of weighers, gaugers, and measurers, be transferred to the inspectors of the Customs, was agreed to. A resolution offered by Mr. Sprague for reprinting a report from the Secretary of War on the Massachusetts Claims was agreed to. A short but animated discussion took place on the motion of Mr. Sanford to strike out the preamble to the bill arranging Colonel Daniel Bissell to the command of the second regiment of artillery; in which Messrs. Benton, Smith, Md. Hayne, Holmes, Foote and Bibb took part. An hour was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House, the Committee of Elections made an unfavorable report on the petition of Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, who contests the seat of Pryor Lea.—Mr. Arnold is to be heard, in the House, in support of his claim. Mr. Hunt's resolution, for an inquiry into the expediency of appropriating the annual net proceeds of the sale of the public lands to the Several States, for the purposes of Education and Internal Improvement, was taken up, and discussed during the hour set apart for the consideration of Resolutions.

In the Senate Dec. 30, on motion of Mr. Barton, the Committee on Finance was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a uniform national currency. A warm discussion took place on Mr. Foot's resolution for an inquiry into the expediency of limiting the sales of the public lands, to such lands only as have heretofore been offered for sale. The consideration of the resolution was postponed with the consent of the mover. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House, the resolution of Mr. Hunt, relative to the distribution of the public lands, was again under discussion; a motion made by Mr. Polk, to lay the resolution and amendments on the table, having been negatived by 90 to 67, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Test addressed the House; but before the latter gentleman had concluded, he was arrested by the expiration of the hour appropriated to reports and resolutions. Several private bills were reported from the several Committees.

In the Senate, Dec. 31st, Mr. Webster appeared and took his seat. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House, Mr. Hunt's resolution was considered, but no question was taken. The bill to regulate the mileage of members, &c. was passed.

THE INDIANS.—A most respectable meeting was held in New York on Monday evening, on the subject of petitioning Congress in behalf of the Cherokees. The American society was attended by persons who are rarely seen departing from their private duties and avocations, to mingle in scenes of political excitement. The meeting was organized by the choice of Col. John Trumbull as Chairman—one of the race of other days—and of Peter Sharpe and Dr. Torrey, as Secretaries.

Mr. H. Maxwell, Mr. M. Patterson, and Mr. Cetchum, severally addressed the audience; a memorial drawn with ability, was then read by Mr. Blunt, and unanimously adopted by the meeting—with directions that copies of it be transmitted to both Houses of Congress.—The following resolution was also passed:—

"Resolved, That it be recommended to our fellow-citizens in different parts of the country, to petition Congress on behalf of the Cherokee and other southern tribes of Indians, that they may be sustained in the undisturbed enjoyment of their natural and social rights, and that the honor and good faith of this nation may be preserved."

Boston Traveller.



**THE HORNET.**—Additional arrivals from various parts of the Gulf of Mexico, leave no doubts as to the melancholy fate of the *Hornet*. The gale in which she was swallowed up, was one of the most terrible hurricanes ever known in those seas. The captain of a light brig who was in the edge of the tempest, represents it as having been the most appalling spectacle that he ever beheld. The sea was wrought into a foam as though a thousand water spouts were bursting over as many whirlpools, while the winds were driving with a fury that mountains only could resist. His own vessel was very light, and although but in the edge of the gale, he was borne almost through the air, he knew not how. The Captain thinks that no heavy ship, or ship heavily laden, could have stood that awful tempest.

N. Y. Commercial.

#### FIFTY DOLLARS PREMIUM.

The Trustees of the Gardiner Lyceum having offered a premium of Fifty Dollars to the person who should raise, in this State, water rot, and prepared for use, the best quality of HEMP, thus prepared, may be exhibited in this town or in Portland, by applying to Wm. Swan, Esq. Portland, or S. Holman, Gardiner, on or before the 1st day of February next. If there be several competitors, and the quality alike or nearly so, the premium will be awarded to the person who raised the greatest quantity.

S. KINGSBURY, } Committee appointed  
SILAS HOLMAN, } by the Trustees.  
Gardiner, Dec. 9, 1829.

One of the horses employed to convey the Message, from Philadelphia to New York, was the grey roan by Gen. Jackson in the Seminole war. He went at the rate of 22 miles the hour.

The Hon. Edward Everett, delivered the anniversary discourse before the Columbian Institute, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Washington, on the 2d inst.

**EMIGRATION.**—It appears by the Western papers, published along the great routes by which the West is penetrated, and on which the various streams of emigration are collected into one broad tide, that more families have gone and are going from the older parts of the Union into the wilderness, than have gone in any former year.

In France, last year, there were 4855 accidental deaths, 1754 suicides, and 86 duels, 29 of the latter were fatal.

#### REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the 25th day of January instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,)



ALL that part of the DWELLING HOUSE, and LAND adjoining the same, which was set off about a year since to John Quinby, on his Execution against Bailey Bodwell, as the property of said Bodwell. Said Estate is situated at Steep Falls, so called, in Norway. Possession given immediately. Terms of payment made known at the sale.

J. LITTLE, Attorney for John Quinby.

Jan. 5, 1830.

#### NOTICE.

WHEREAS my husband John Estis, and I, having mutually dissolved all connection and future intercourse and divided all property, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting.

Bethel, Dec. 30th, 1829.

POLLY ESTIS.

#### DAMAGED PRINTS.

THREE Cases Fancy Prints, worth 2s. the yard, a little wet, will be sold for 12 1-2 cts, if applied for soon at

T. O. BRADLEY'S.

No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-street.

Portland, Jan. 6.

#### JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1.25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine.

Jan. 5.

#### BLACK NAVARINOS.

A FEW doz. Elegant BLACK NAVARINOS; one Case Yellow Ditto, of a superior quality, for sale at

T. O. BRADLEY'S,

No. 6, Mussey's Row.

Portland, Jan. 4.

#### KENNEBECK BILLS.

THE subscriber will purchase a few hundred dollars in KENNEBECK BILLS, and pay in Books and Stationery, if offered soon.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Jan. 2.

#### WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, a smart active boy, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business. One about 16 or 17 years of age who is possessed of a pretty good education will meet with encouragement by applying at this Office.

Norway, Dec. 23, 1829.

## LOST.

BY the subscriber, in or about the mills near Bethel-Hill, on the twenty-eighth day of December last, a Calfskin ROCK-BOOK, containing the following described notes of hand, viz: one running to Samuel Page, for eighty dollars, signed by him or order in stock or produce, signed by William Walcott and Solomon Walcott, and endorsed by said Page to Jonathan Page; one running to John B. Page, for five dollars, and signed by Stephen C. Stevens; one given to the subscriber, dated March 27, 1829, for three dollars and fifty-four cents, payable to me or order on demand, and signed by Isaac Cummings; one given to the subscriber, for three dollars and thirty-seven cents, payable to me or order on demand, and signed by John W. Peabody; and one given to the subscriber, for about forty-seven dollars and forty cents, and dated the last of May or first of June last, payable to me or order in stock in September last, signed by John Harris: all of said notes being on interest, and where the dates are not mentioned, they are not recollected.

There were also several other notes in said Pocketbook not recollected, together with other papers of no value to any but the subscriber. Any person who has found said Pocketbook, and who will return the same or give information where it can be obtained, shall be liberally rewarded by me.

MOSES T. CROSS.

Bethel, Jan. 7, 1830.

#### DAMAGED GOODS.

A GREAT variety of DRY GOODS, saved from the wreck of the Schooner *Red-patch*, partially damaged, will be sold at great Bargains by

T. O. BRADLEY,

No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-street.

Portland, Jan. 5.

#### NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

FOR 1830, just received and ready for delivery to subscribers at the Oxford Bookstore. Also, Unitarian Tract, No. 30, 1st series, "On the New Testament, conformed to Griesbach's text, by F. W. P. Greenwood—price only four cents. Likewise a few copies of Wept of Wish-ton Wish. The American Almanack and Repository of Useful Knowledge for 1830, with a new supply of the American First Class Book; Introduction to the National Spelling Book; Walsh's new Arithmetic; seventh edition of Kinne's Arithmetic; Temple's Arithmetic; Ink Powder, and Black and Red Ink of a superior quality neatly put up in bottles;—Conversation Cards, &c.

The following were the drawn numbers in the 5th Class Extra of the Steam Navigation Lottery:—

21 40 13 38 19 30

Another Lottery draws next Saturday—Tickets for sale either for cash, prize tickets, or bills on the Kennebec Bank.

ASA BARTON.

January 11, 1830. 29  
Just received as above, a further supply of the genuine *Elixir Pectorale*, a very valuable Medicine for consumptions. Also, the German Elixir, one of the best medicines for the cure of coughs and colds ever offered to the community.

Just received as above, The Maine Justice, second edition, greatly improved. Justices who are qualified as Magistrates, ought to have this work; it is made conformable to the present laws, and contains the most minute and important information respecting criminal prosecutions, which was not in the first edition of the work.

#### HENRY POOR,

At No. 3, Union Row, Middle-street, PORTLAND,

HAS just received for the Winter trade, every description of

#### DRY GOODS.

Such as CLOTHS; CASSIMERES; Camlets; Plaids; Silks; Ticks; Calicoes; Lace Veils; Linens; Merinoes; Merino Shawls; Double ground Laces; Bobbinett Laces; Damasks; Diapers; Cotton Warps; Sheetings; Shirtings; with almost every variety of STAPLE GOODS, usually wanted, which will be offered at such prices as will give satisfaction to the buyer under any reasonable circumstance whatever.

H. P. would also suggest that he has this day received a big lot of Live Geese and Russia

#### FEATHERS,

of a superior quality.

January, 1st, 1830.

6w 28

#### SILK FRINGES.

JUST received at No. 6, Mussey's Row, a fine assortment PARIS FRINGES, of all colors.

T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, Dec. 25.

#### LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office in Norway, Jan. 1, 1830.

Asa Barton, 3  
Marill Bradbury,  
James Riley,  
Dr. Asa Danforth,  
William Hall,  
Benjamin Peabody,  
Luther Gilson,  
John Howard,  
Irene Knight,  
Dr. John S. Millett,  
Daniel Varriel,  
Chad W. Jones.

INCREASE ROBINSON, A. P. M.

#### WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY at this Office, a few cords of good dry WOOD, in payment for the Observer.

Also—A few bushels of good Wheat, Rye and Corn; and likewise a few lbs. good Butter and Cheese.

Dec. 28.

#### BOOKS! BOOKS!!

ANNALES of the Poor, by Leigh Richmond—Conversations of Emily, a good book for Children—Youth's Library—Economy of Human Life—Human Prudence, of the art whereby a man or woman may be advanced to honor or wealth and happiness—Memoirs of Miss Humphrey—Life of Frey—Saints' Rest—Baxter's Call to the unconverted—Life of Clement—Life of Alexander Peden, &c. The above are good books, and will be sold cheap.

Also,—just received for sale Mr. Dodd's Sermon delivered in the Court House in Bangor—A new supply of Walsh's Arithmetic—American Arithmetic—Noyes' System of Penmanship—National, Webster's, and Goodale's Spelling Books, by the hundred, dozen, or single.

Also,—Blakes' Natural Philosophy, a valuable book for Schools—Hedges' Logic—Lock's Essays—also, a few more Hall's Lectures on School Keeping—this work ought to be upon the table of every person who is engaged in teaching school.

The subscriber is also Agent for the AMERICAN JURIST, a very valuable Law Journal published quarterly.

Also,—for sale, Silk, Batiste, and Cambric Calashes, suitable for winter—a great variety of Ladies' Caps and Turbans, which will be sold very low.

The following were the drawn numbers in the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery, Class Ten:—

7 44 33 17 19 5 46 32

Tickets constantly for sale.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway, Jan. 1, 1830.

#### BASKETS.

FOUR BALES this day received, containing Baskets of every description, Children's Waggon, &c. &c.

T. O. BRADLEY.

No. 6, Mussey's Row.

Portland, Dec. 25.

#### DR. NATHANIEL GRANT,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Norway and vicinity that he has commenced boarding at the House of WILLIAM HORNS, Esq. in this town, and assures all persons, who may be under the necessity of Medical or Surgical aid, and may place confidence enough in his acquirements to call on him for such, of receiving an immediate and strict attention—he hopes by a strict attention to the duties of his profession, both reading and practical, by success in business, and by maintaining a walk consistent with the responsible and important station which one of his profession holds, to merit no inferior share of the public patronage.

December 25, 1829.

#### MANTUA-MAKING AND MILLINERY.

MRS. E. W. GOODNOW

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Norway and vicinity that she has commenced the MANTUA-MAKING and MILLINERY business in this village, (a few rods east of Mr. Smith's Inn) where she will be happy to wait upon all who may favor her with their custom. Having received the latest and most approved Fashions, she hopes by punctuality and attention to give general satisfaction.

All orders for cutting and making Dresses, Coats, Habits, Pelisses, Bonnets, Hoods, Caps, &c. faithfully attended to.

Norway-Village, Dec. 15, 1829.

#### NEW MAGAZINES.

C. J. STONE,

CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS,

PORTLAND,

HAS just received from the New-York Auctions a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices, and will be sold lower than ever previously offered—among which are—

LADIE'S Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix'd Cloths from 8/3 to 8/8; 20 ps Tarian, Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians, assorted Colors 25 cts to 2/6 per yard; 5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1-2 cts; 6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to 2s cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids, 12 1-2 cts; Rich dark English, French and German Gingham; 50 doz. Cotton and Silk Flag Hdkfs 12 1-2 to 2/3; 2200 yds Bobbinett and Mecklin Laces 2 cts to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Canton Crapes \$2.75 to \$6; Blk & White Lace Veils 2s to \$4; Superfine 4/4 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts. Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1s; Sattinets; Cassimeres; blk & slate Worsted Hosiery; Silk do; Gentleman's and Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Horseshin & Kid Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts; Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons; Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins; Linens; Long Lawns; White, Blk and Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and col'd Cambrics; Plain and fig'd Bock, Jacksonet, Cambric & Swiss Muslins—with many other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given to country Dealers.

Nov. 3. 19

#### WREATH LETTER PAPER.

A FEW Reams "Wreath Letter Paper," a new and splendid article. Just received by

T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, Dec. 25.

#### Books & Stationary.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, Cooper's Surgery, with Tytell's notes; a new edition; Bell's Surgery; 4 vols. 8 vo. with plates; cheap;—Wilson on Fevers; Fordyce on Fevers; Buchanan's Domestic Medicine, a valuable work for families; Medical Dictionary; Cooper's Lectures; Burns' works, &c. &c.

Also—Lawyers' and Justices' Docket; Laws of Maine; Town Officer; Civil Officer; Justices' Assistant, &c. with a general assortment of School Books—consisting of Geographies, Arithmetics, Dictionaries, &c. Evangelical Instructor—Columbian Reader—American Reader—Young Gentlemen's and Ladies' Museum—American Preceptor—Biblical Reader—Beauties of the Children's Friend—Boston Reading Lessons, &c. &c.

Also—the English Teacher's Guide, a very valuable work for School Masters.

Likewise—a complete file of the Oxford Observer, from its commencement to July 1829, handsomely bound.

Also—Writing, Letter, Wrapping, Cartridge and Marble Paper—Black and Red Ink—Inkpowder—Quills, &c.

#### ALSO A NEW SUPPLY

Of Brown's Drops for fits; Scott's Panacea; Galen's Restorative; Balm of Egypt; Pile Ointment; Smelling Bottles; Vegetable Pills, &c. &c.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway, Dec. 21.

3w 28

#### THE FAMILY READER.

The Family Reader, edited by SEBA SMITH, Jr. is published every Tuesday, at the office of Shirley & Hyde, Exchange-street, PORTLAND, at ONE DOLLAR a year, payable in advance, or one dollar and twenty-five cents if payment is delayed beyond three months. It is intended for a useful and interesting family miscellany; to contain no word or sentence improper to be read by any person in any circle; to be free from party politics and personal strife; no advertisements to be admitted, but the whole paper to be filled with interesting and useful reading: such as news in general, foreign and domestic; proceedings of Congress and of the State Legislature, Literature, Morality, Health, Economy, Farming, Gardening, Mechanics, Education, Domestic, Management, &c.

Any person who will procure seven subscribers for whom he is willing to be responsible, shall be entitled to one year's subscription.

Letters, post paid, to the Editor or Publishers will receive due attention.

Dec. 1829.

#### TO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND PUBLISHERS,

JAMES CONNER, offers for sale, at his Type and Stereotype Foundry, 107 Nassau-street, Printing Types, at six months credit or 7 1-2 per cent. deduction for cash at the prices affixed.

His type will be found as perfect; and made of as good materials, at least, as that manufactured at any other establishment: it is nearly all of an entire NEW CUT: is lighter faced than any other now exhibited, and will consequently wear longer; look better, take less ink, and less labor in working, than most other type.

Leads of every thickness and size constantly kept on hand; Cuts of every description on metal bodies; Presses, and all other articles necessary for a printing office furnished to order.

Printers can be supplied with second hand type, which has only been used for stereotyping, on very favorable terms.

N. B. Stereotyping of every description will be thankfully received, and attended to with quickness and despatch, on reasonable terms.

Publishers of papers that will insert the above three times will be entitled to receive \$2, on settlement of their accounts, or in type cast at this foundry, provided four times the amount is purchased.

New York, Nov. 1829.

28—

#### For Sale at the Oxford Bookstore,

#### IMPERIAL ITCH OINTMENT.

THE great and merited reputation this elegant Ointment has acquired in places where its active and salutary properties have been tested by the most uniform and extended success, affords ample and conclusive proof of its being a mild, cheap and efficacious cure for the itch, and other unpleasant and irritating eruptions of the skin.—Its application is easy; requires no change of dress or bed clothes—gives additional freshness and beauty to the skin, is free from disagreeable smell, and may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate constitutions.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.—Apply such quantities to the parts affected as will readily absorb, and repeat it at different times until the pimples disappear, which they will generally do after two or three applications. One box cures a grown person, less cures a child.—Price, 25 cents a box.

Jan. 5.

28 tf—

#### Book and Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

The following STANDARD MEDICINES has ever proved a safe, economical and efficacious cure for some of the most dangerous diseases:—

#### DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR THE PILES!

THE proprietor begs leave to recommend (which he does with the fullest confidence) one of the most valuable remedies known for this troublesome and painful complaint. Without going into detail, he deems it enough to say, he has in his possession the most undoubted testimonials that it has more completely answered the purpose for which it was intended, than any other popular medicine.—This remedy is perfectly innocent in its application, to all conditions, ages and sexes. Full directions, description of the complaint, &c. accompany each packet, which consists of two boxes, Ointment and Electuary.

Price, \$1 for the whole, or 50 cents if but one of the articles is wanted.

#### TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH CORNS.

THE celebrated ALBION CORN PLASTER affords instant relief, and at the same time dissolves and draws the Corn out by the roots, without the least pain.

CERTIFICATE.—"To those afflicted with Corns on their feet I do certify, that I have used the Albion Corn Plaster, with complete success. Before I had used one box, it completely cured a Corn, which had troubled me for many years. I make this public for the benefit of those afflicted with that painful complaint."

WM. SHAW.

Flushing, La I. Feb. 28."

Prepared from the original Recipe in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his immediate Successor and sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his countingroom, over No. 37, (formerly called 70,) Court-street, head of Hanover-street, near Concord Hall, Boston, and retailed by his special appointment (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

ASA BARTON, Norway, (Me.)

\*Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. Kidder, on the outside printed wrapper.

\*A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.

Dec. 28. 26 4w

#### INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE & LIVER COMPLAINTS.

#### Dr. JEWETT'S IMPROVED VEGETABLE PILLS.

JEWETT'S improved Vegetable pills, or German Specific, will prove a sure remedy for Indigestion, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, Loss of appetite, Headache, Dizziness, Weakness of the Limbs, Costiveness and Piles. Among the many testimonials recently received of the salutary effect of these Pills, the following strong proof is submitted for examination.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason Knapen, Sudbury, Vt. Sept. 3, 1829.

Dear Sir—It is with no ordinary interest that I undertake to recommend to the public the virtues of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, for the cure of Indigestion, &c. My own case has been one of the most unrequitable kind, having long set at defiance medical aid, dieting exercises and the more fashionable Specific—the waters of Saratoga. Being totally prostrated in mind and body, I was induced almost without hope, to make use of the above named Pills; and was surprised to find their powerful, favorable effects. My distressing symptoms daily decreased, and I am now almost entirely cured of a most distressing complaint which for seven years had resisted a great variety of the most popular remedies.

Yours respectfully,

MASON KNAPEN,

Minister of the Gospel, Sudbury, Vt.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of Boston was received through the Boston Post Office, dated September 14, 1829.

Sir—I am induced by the feelings of the liveliest gratitude to make known to the public the following cure by means of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific. My complaint was the Dyspepsia, attended with pain in the side and stomach, loss of appetite, &c. &c. I applied to several distinguished Physicians, and used all the medicine generally prescribed to persons in my situation; but they proved ineffectual. At last by the advice of a friend, who had been cured in a case something similar to mine, I made trial of the above named Pills, and by my implicitly following the directions they gave me almost instant relief, and by using two boxes more, they effected a permanent cure. I am now enjoying excellent health, and would heartily recommend to those persons laboring under Dyspepsia, to make trial of the above medicine.

Many new certificates may be examined on the bill of directions.

Observe that the bill of directions to each genuine box is signed H. Plumley, and the label to each box is signed in the hand writing of the joint proprietor.

#### DR. JEWETT'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE BITTERS.

These Bitters have been extensively used for nearly thirty years, and are highly approved for indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General weakness, Heart Burn, Nausea, Jaundice, Sick Headache, &c.

They are prepared from Vegetables exclusively the growth of our own country, and are unquestionably at present before the public the most valuable remedy for those diseases in which Bitters of any sort are indicated.

The Bitters are prepared by Stephen Jewett, son of the late Dr. Stephen Jewett, of Ringe, N. H. and warranted to be of the same quality of those formerly prescribed by his father. Price 50 cents.

#### DR. JEWETT'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTERS,



[FROM THE HARTFORD MIRROR.]  
FORT BRADDOCK LETTERS.  
NO. VIII.

"My name was Robert Kidd,  
And God's laws I did forbid,  
And thus wickedly I did—as I said."

The appearance of the sky indicated one of those autumnal storms which render the navigation dangerous on the coast of New-England, when a ship of a size and appearance more large and imposing than was usually seen in those waters, was crossing Long Island Sound, and making for Gardiner's Bay. She came round the point, and anchored under the land, as near the shore as was safe, in a place so sheltered by woods and the projection of land towards the sand bar, as not to be readily seen from the Sound. Two boats put off from the vessel, one of which steered towards the southern part of the bay, and the other directly for the shore. This last was filled with men who repaired to a rude cabin, which stood in the edge of the wood, not far from the water. Here they made preparations for spending the night, by kindling a fire and bringing into the hut refreshments, and several other articles from the boat.

The night which had set in, soon became pitchy dark, and the storm, which had been foreseen, began with violence. The hut was dry, and derived an air of comfort from the tempest without, and the fire which blazed within. A light was kept burning at a small window, to direct the return of the other boat through the darkness, and a guard placed at the door; while the rest of the men reposed themselves around the sides of the room, except one—who appeared to exercise unlimited authority. He sometimes seated himself—sometimes stood alone by the fire, and sometimes walked back and forth in the room. He was a muscular and strong built man, of a morose look, and foreign air.

His dress was rich with lace, and somewhat resembled a British naval uniform. He had a pair of large silver-mounted pistols, and a heavy eastern sabre at his side. He listened now and then till he could distinguish the dash of oars in the causes of the storm.

"Douse the gun there, Darby Mullins! Off with these cutter's men to the ship, and back by daylight. Tell Watson to keep his eye on the prisoner, for we are close on shore; look out, for if any body deserts, you shall walk the plank."

At this moment the door opened, and a man entered, armed like the other, except that instead of pistols, he wore a carbine or arquebuss, with a spring bayonet. The water was pouring from the spout of his three cornered hat, and his black beard grew so high on his face and so near the fell of uncombed hair above, that his eyes looked like those of a Newfoundland dog, though far less prepossessing. He was followed by six or seven of a very motely or weather beaten appearance.

"Bolton," continued the first speaker, "what does he say? Can I have provision enough for another cruise?"

"Wait till I get the water out of my eyes, and I'll tell you."

So saying, he poured a liberal allowance of brandy into a tumbler, and drank it undiluted. The commander seconded the motion, as he called it; and then handed it to the sailors, who drank *campore* from the neck of the bottle. Their conversation, though it throws some light on after circumstances, was not such as should be published in the Fort Braddock MS. We learn from it however, that Lord Bellamont was about entering on the duties of governor both of Massachusetts and New-York—that Gardiner's Bay was the commander's only place of safety—that he had a commission from the board of admiralty, sailing orders from Lord Bellamont himself.

"Strain every nerve to get to sea again," said Kidd, "and immediately, with provision for a long voyage. Kill Gardiner's cattle and pay him—one day rain or shine, is all I ask—the earl of Bellamont is himself suspected of assisting us, and his enemies have urged the colonies to prove their suspected loyalty by bringing my head. There is a provincial sloop of war under one Dudley, that may suspect our haunt, and seek in this very storm, this infernal templing harbor."

"Why, then," said Bolton, "did you come here?"

"Did you ever know why I often come here? This island belongs to the province, and is embraced in no patent, but it is hidden directly from king William, like the Isle of Wight; and it belongs to the family of the Gardiners, in which it is entailed, with no law or responsibility but to the king, who doesn't know whether it is in the East Indies or West. There is on it but a single family and its laborers, and we have them always under our control. They can send for no militia, and claim no assistance; the dead peace of the spot is disturbed only by us. Here are woods, water and provisions at our own price, and more security in these regions than is to be found elsewhere."

"Then why not stay," said Bolton, "the very expense of pursuit, will sicken the plantations; and they have Indians enough to look out for on shore, without chasing pirates at sea."

"Do you notice," said the captain, "among the prisoners we took in the *Quedah*, a Frenchman that seemed a passenger from the East Indies? I seldom see a man but I remember him again.—'Tis more than twenty years ago that I knew that man in New-York, as they call it now. He was an officer in the French service, when I traded from that port with the *Buccaneers*. He had a wife with him, I think; any how, he was much respected; his connexions are every where, and if he should escape, then Robert Kidd sails no more. Depend on't there's danger. Fifty of my men deserted at St. Mary's when we burnt the adventurer, and went on board the *Mocha Pirate*. Do you see Bolton."

Bolton looked him full in the face, and laying his hand on the steel hilt of his Turkish scymetar, said, "Moore lies quietly on Black Point, and though his money is within reach of his arm, he can't mutter where it is."

"I know," was the reply; "but this man can pay a ransom; he shall neither die here nor escape."

"Then," said Bolton, "I agree that we must put to sea. Hark! how the wind blows! how the arms of these old oak trees swing and break! Blow high or low, we'll be ready to-morrow night. Its now W. N. W.; it will clear off in the S. W. in a day or two; let's see, the moon changes to-morrow. What's become of that bottle? The eastern nations understand weather better than we do; no wonder, with their monsoons and tornadoes.—Thunder and lightning! here an't half a drink! Molucca," said he to a short brown colored fellow, "Ar-rack!" The boy looked for another bottle. "And put some straw near the fire—there, that will do—not so close; if I burn up, I'll torment you forever."

So saying he took his laudanum, as he called it—unbelted his sword which he drew and placed at his head—and threw himself on the straw.

"Thank Heaven, I am tired," said he looking at Captain Kidd, more in earnest, than in jest, "how much hard labor it takes to supply the little place of a quiet conscience. I shall sleep, though whatever I may dream."

There is not in the whole compass of nature's music, a sound more soothing, than the rushing of a heavy rain upon a tight roof just over one's drowsy head.

It seems to force upon the mind a strong conviction of comfort, and to excite feelings of gratitude for the shelter we enjoy, mixed with a slight and painful touch of pity, for the unknown but possible exposure of others. When this lullaby is joined by the chorus of waters lashed by the wind and dashed at intervals on the shore, the sense of personal danger, and the contrasted images of peril by sea, serve only to heighten this pensive pleasure. But to enjoy the beauties or the music of nature, innocence is necessary. Eden faded from the eyes of our first parents, and though the spot be left, it will never be found again by their short-sighted and sinful posterity.

The next morning the storm continued, as was expected; the boats put off from the ship to the shore, and the captain set out in his barge for the south part of the island, where the mansion house has always stood. He landed, notwithstanding the rain, in a sort of naval style; left a trusty man with the boat, and sent another forward to announce his approach. The rest followed him towards the house at a respectful distance, fully armed, and with military precision. The paraded before the door till they had leave to retire to the kitchen; add Kidd himself entered the house.

This was by no means his first visit. Mr. Gardiner, commonly called Lord Gardiner, from his being an immediate tenant of the crown, and having a separate charter or patent, which granted him certain royal privileges on his own territory, received him very civilly, though with some embarrassment. He knew that he sailed at first with a commission from the British Admiralty, and more than suspected the use he made of it.—Kidd knew all this, but acted as if he were King William's commission—and would resent any suspicion to the contrary. He mentioned the urgency of the service on which he was sent; and spoke of the recent orders from the Admiralty. He brought some presents for Mrs. Gardiner and children, and politely requested her to retire, that he might have a moment's conversation with her husband.

In this interview he made a memorandum of the provision he wanted, which he carried out at his own prices; & after footing it up, paid the money down, and added, that it must be delivered by sun rise next morning at the fisher's hut, for he dared not trust his men on the island for fear of desertion. He regretted that the weather was such that he could not entertain his friends on board—dropped a word or two about his men and guns, & politely took his leave. No military contribution was ever levelled with more particularity. The *Quedah* was watered and supplied with provision and vegetables for a cruise; the plan of which Kidd had contrived, but the success of which, he could not foresee.

The man whose word can always be depended upon, is sure to be always honored.

THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH.  
CONDUCTED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICIANS.

"Health—the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss."

THE primary object with the conductors of the Journal of Health, is to point out the means of preserving health and preventing disease. To attain this, all classes and both sexes shall be addressed, in a style familiar and friendly, and with an avoidance of such professional terms and allusions as would in any way obscure the subject or alarm the most fastidious. The fruits of much reading, study, and careful observation, shall be placed before them, so arranged and applied as to conduce most efficaciously to their bodily comfort and mental tranquillity. To whatever profession or calling they may belong, the readers of this Journal will find precepts susceptible of valuable application. Air, food, exercise, the reciprocal operation of mind and body, climate and localities, clothing and the physical education of children, are topics of permanent and pervading interest, with the discussion and elucidation of which the pages of the work will be mainly filled.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE WORK.  
We approve of the plan on which the publication, entitled the "Journal of Health" is conducted, and believe, that it is calculated to be useful, by enlightening public opinion on a subject of high importance to the welfare of society. The numbers which have appeared, evince talent, and may be viewed as a pledge of the continued usefulness of the publication, while conducted by its present editors. We, therefore, feel no hesitation in recommending it to public patronage.

Philadelphia, October, 13, 1829.

N. Chapman, M. D. Professors in the University of Pennsylvania.  
Wm. P. Dewees, M. D.  
Thos. C. James, M. D.  
Wm. E. Horner, M. D.  
John C. Otto, M. D.  
Thos. T. Hewson, M. D.  
Franklin Bache, M. D.  
Rev. James Montgomery, D. D. Rector of St. Stephen's Church.  
" Wm. H. De Lancey, D. D. Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.  
" B. B. Smith, Editor of the Philadelphia Recorder, and Rector of Grace Church.  
" G. T. Bedell, Rector of St. Andrew's Church.  
" James Abercrombie, D. D. Assistant Minister of Christ Ch. and St. Peter's.  
" George Weller.  
" Jackson Kemper, Assistant Minister of Christ Ch. and St. Peter's.  
" Thomas H. Skinner, D. D. Pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian Church.  
" Wm. M. Engles, Pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church.  
" John Hughes, Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.  
" Michael Hurley, Pastor of St. Augustine Catholic Church.  
" Wm. H. Furness, Pastor of the first Congregational Church.  
" W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Editor of the Columbian Star.  
" Jas. L. Dagg, Pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church.  
" Solomon Higgins, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Union Church.  
" Manning Force, Pastor of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church.

In addition to the above, the names of a number of highly esteemed members of the different professions, who are subscribers to the work, might be adduced as expressive of the estimation in which it is held. With one voice, the public press from one end of the continent to the other, has spoken of the Journal of Health in terms of unequivocal commendation.

TERMS.

The JOURNAL OF HEALTH will appear in Numbers of 16 pages each, octavo, on the second and fourth Wednesdays of every month. Price per annum, \$1 25, in advance. Subscriptions and communications (post paid) will be received by JUDAH DOBSON, Agent, No. 108 Chesnut-Street, Philadelphia.

Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the difficulty in remitting the amount of a single subscription will be obviated by any four of them sending on five dollars to the agent. Those to whom this may not be convenient, can receive sixteen numbers of the work by remitting a dollar to the same person.

The Journal of Health, including index, will form at the end of the year a volume of 400 pages, octavo.

AGENTS.—J. Dobson, 108 Chesnut-Street, Philadelphia; W. & J. Neal, Baltimore, Wm. Burgess, 97 Fulton-Street, New York; Carter & Hender, Boston; and in most of the towns in the United States.

AGENTS.—J. SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine.

DYEING, CLEANSING & PRINTING, by the Lynn Printing Company, T. O. BRADLEY, Agent to the Company.

Store No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-street. Sept. 29 Portland.

ELEGANT WHITE NAVAR HATS.

ONE case (very nice) white Navarino Hats, just received from New York, for sale at 50 cts. each.

T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, July 28.

SAFFLOWER PRINTS.

FIVE Cases New and Elegant PRINTS, this day received. Also a great variety of NEW GOODS, all very cheap. T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, July 28.

LOOKING GLASSES,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT  
T. TODD'S

MANUFACTORY, sign of the Looking Glass, Exchange-street.—Where may be obtained Pier, Mantel, Chamber and Toilet Glasses, framed in the best manner, at less prices than they have before been sold for in this town.

Frames of every description—for Portraits, Ladies' Needle-work, Prints, Profiles, &c. Also, Looking Glass Plates, window, clock, picture, and coach Glass. Gold-Leaf, by the pack or single book.

Old Frames new gilt and repaired. Looking Glass plates set in gilt frames. Glass cut to any pattern.

Portland, Oct. 20, 1829. ly 18

NEW FALL GOODS,  
FOR CASH.

THOMAS O. BRADLEY, Store No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-St. Portland, has just received 52 Packages Seasonable Goods—such as BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SILKS, Merino Shawls and Dry Goods of every description—Cheap for Cash only.

Those indebted to the subscriber of more than three months standing must pay by the first of November, as all remaining unpaid at that time will be left with the Attorney for collection.

Sept. 29, 1829.

MEDICAL SCHOOL  
OF MAINE.

THE MEDICAL LECTURES at BOWDOIN COLLEGE will commence on Tuesday, the twenty third day of February, 1830.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by JOHN DELAMATTER, M. D.

Anatomy & Surgery, by J. D. WELLS, M. D.

Midwifery, by JAMES MCKEEN, M. D.

Chemistry and Materia Medica, by P. CLEAVELAND, M. D.

The ANATOMICAL CABINET is extensive, and very valuable.

The LIBRARY, already one of the best Medical Libraries in the United States, continues to be every year enriched by New Works, both foreign and domestic.

Every person becoming a member of this Institution, is required to present satisfactory evidence, that he possesses a good moral character.

The amount of fees for admission to all the Lectures is \$50. Graduating fee, including diploma, \$10. There is no matriculating fee. The Lectures continue three months.

Degrees are conferred at the close of the Lecture term in May, and at the following Commencement of the College in September. A systematic course of Instruction, embracing Recitations in all the branches of Medical Science, Demonstrations, and Lectures, will be given by the Professors, during the interval between the annual courses of Lectures.

Boarding may be obtained in the Commons Hall at a very reasonable price.

By Direction of the President, PARKER CLEAVELAND, Secretary. Brunswick, Sept. 26, 1829. 6wcep.

COTTON GOODS—CHEAP!

T. O. BRADLEY has just rec'd 10 do bales BROWN SHEETINGS—10 do SHIRTINGS—bleached do. do.—all very cheap, from 6 to 25 cents per yard.

Also—2 bales TICKINGS, uncommonly cheap. Portland, Sept. 18.

CAMEO SILKS.

JUST received at No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-street, 10 ps. elegant Cameo Foulard Silks, an entirely new article, and much richer than any thing of the kind ever before offered.

Nov. 17. T. O. BRADLEY.

SILK GOODS.

RICH India Satins, a great variety of Shades; Heavy Blk. Satin Levantines—Turk Satins; Gro de Fin—Gro de Nap—Gro de Burlins of various shades—strp'd and fig'd Silks—blk Sinchaws and Sarsnets; Green Sarsnets—cold Florences; blk silk Hdks. blk Canton and Italian Crapes; Crape Dresses, &c. &c. all very cheap by

THOMAS O. BRADLEY.

Portland, July 28.

NEW AND ELEGANT  
FALL GOODS.

THIS day received 52 Packages new and fashionable English, French, India and American Goods, comprising a larger assortment than ever before offered by

T. O. BRADLEY.

No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-street, Portland.

Sept. 15.

CROCKERY WARE.

AT the store formerly occupied by Leach & Whitman, No. 6, Merchant's Row, keeps constantly on hand, assorted crates for country trade. Former customers of L. & W. are requested to call.

Portland, June 17, 1829.

DAMAGED GINGHAMS.

1 case damaged Scotch Ginghams, at 12 1-2 cents per yard—Also, 1 case more superior 12 1-2 cent Calicoes, just received at No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-st by

T. O. BRADLEY.

TEN CASES PRINTS.

CHEAPER than ever, by 25 per cent, this day received and for sale by

T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, Oct. 23.

FAIR GOOD BARGAINS.

THE subscriber has just received his Fall supply of GOODS, which he is offering at the lowest prices—being an inducement for every one who wants "Bargains" to call.

AMONG THEM ARE

Broadcloths, Cassimeres  
and Pelisse Cloths,

all prices, warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Blue & Brown CAMBLETS 2s., wide; do. 2s. 6d., & 3s.; PLAIDS 25 cts. 31 cts.; Green & Red Flannels 25 cts.; Pongees 50 cts.; Rraw Silk Shawls 9s., 10s. 6d., & 12s.; Blk Lace Veils 1 to \$5; Blk Canton Crapes, best quality \$3.50; Fancy Hdks. 25 to 75 cts.; Calicoes 12 1-3 to 1s. excellent quality and colors; Brown Sheetings 6 1-4 and 7 cts.; Sheetings 8 and 9 cts.; Belt Ribbons 6 and 1s.; Cap Ribbons, Mitts, Laces, Buttons, Silk and Twist; Umbrellas; Tickings 12 1-2 and 1s.; Best do. 20 and 25, with an extensive variety of other articles to numerous to particularize.

Purchasers from the country may depend upon getting such goods as they will be satisfied with, and probably upon little better terms than can offer be found.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE.

WANTED—Blue, Mixt, Black and Red YARN of good quality, if brought soon.

Portland, Oct. 3, 1829. 3m15

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received at the Oxford Bookstore, Benjamin's system of Architecture, new edition, greatly improved and enlarged; Newcome's Observations on our Lord's conduct as a divine Instructor; Emmon's Sermons on various subjects of Christian Doctrine and Duty; Classical Dictionary; French and English Dictionary; French Grammar; Fisk's, Greenleaf's, Pridgin's and Campbell's Grammars; Also the North American Arithmetic, a valuable book for schools, cheap.

The following were the drawn balls in the 23d Class Steam Navigation Lottery:

35 41 29 28 40 39

and in the 9th Class Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery,

59-6-52-48-34-46-51-42

If you want a fortune call at BARTON'S. Dec. 28. 3w 27

RICH AND DARK PRINTS

AT 12 1-2 cents per yard.

2 cases three and four, colors warranted fast—this day received, and for sale at the low price of 12 1-2 cents per yard, at No. 6, Mussey's Row, by T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, Nov. 10.

ELEGANT MERINO SHAWLS.

ONE hundred elegant Merino Shawls, long and square, at various prices from \$5 to \$35 each. Just received at No. 6, Mussey's Row, by T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, Oct. 23.

MERINO CLOTHS.

27 pieces elegant Paris Merino Cloths colors—royal purple, amaranth, sea green maroon, scarlet, orange, pink and drab; with every other fashionable shade, just received by T. O. BRADLEY, No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-street. Portland, Nov. 17.

NEW GOODS.

29 Packages New Fall Goods—cloths Cassimeres, Scotch and Tartan Plaids, Bombazetts, Camblets, Bockings, Flannels, &c. &c. just received at No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-st. Portland, by T. O. BRADLEY.

CELEBRATED ITCH & SALT

Prepared by Joel Miller. The great and merited reputation this ointment has acquired affords ample and conclusive truth of its being a cheap and efficacious cure for the Itch and Salt Rheum, and for many other eruptions of the skin, and may be used with safety by the most delicate constitutions, for sale by John F. Reeves, Druggist, Exchange-street, Portland, sole Agent for the N. E. States, where Druggists and others are solicited to call or send their orders to his address either for cash, credit or on commission. The above ointment is kept by Druggists in all the principal towns.—For sale at the Oxford Bookstore by Asa Barton, Agent.

Norway, Feb. 9. 1yccc

AT COST—AT COST.

JUST call at number (not two times three, nor three times two, but plain number) 6, Mussey's Row, where for a few weeks will be offered BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CALICOES, and a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

of every description—AT COST. Purchasers in want of Bargains will do well not to bother their heads with multiplication, but "just drop in" at

T. O. BRADLEY'S.

Portland, Dec. 1.

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, a smart active boy, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business. One about 16 or 17 years of age who is possessed of a pretty good education will meet with encouragement by applying at this Office.

Norway, Dec. 29, 1829.

Book and Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.



**ISSUE(S)**

**MISSING**

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